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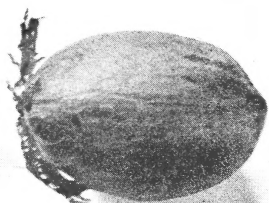
Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

QUOTATIONS for 1908-09

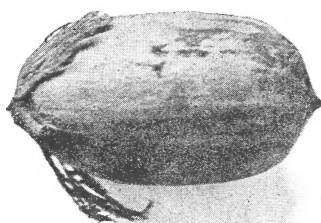
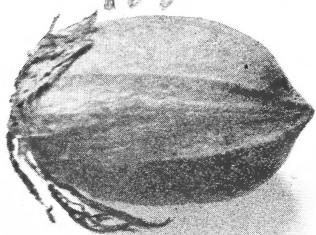
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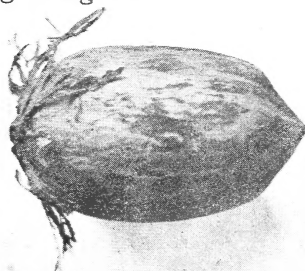
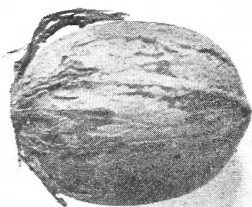
West Texas



Pecan Nursery



Located in the Very Heart of the
Pecan Growing Region



E. E. RISIEN & SON, Props.
SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS.

“CONTENTMENT THAT BRINGS HAPPINESS COMES ONLY THROUGH
THE STORM AND STRIFE OF DOING THINGS RIGHT.”

ESTABLISHED 1888.

OUR LOCATION



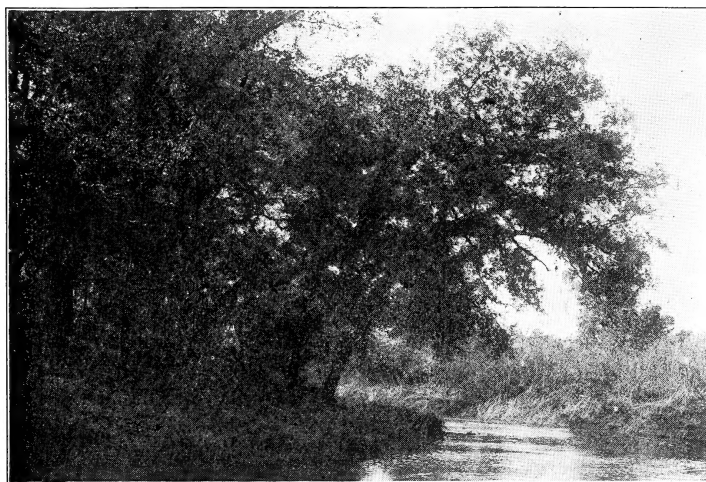
IN almost any map can be seen the exact spot of our Nurseries, in the immediate confluence of the Colorado and San Saba rivers. Here the soil and climate is so very favorable for developing this industry that we have no use for artificial fertilizers of any kind, as can be seen by the health and vigor of our trees. Trees grown by the use of artificial fertilizers are sometimes dear at ANY PRICE, and those unfamiliar with this business should go slow about planting the coast-raised varieties inland



Junction, Colorado and San Saba rivers, looking up the San Saba River.

(my 20 years' experience ought to be worth something); most of them are too tender to stand the vicissitudes of this climate. With many, the fruit is too variable for profit. In this windy country tougher wood is needed. However, we keep all the leading varieties in stock for those

who wish or are living in a damper atmosphere. The hardness of our Western trees is a very important factor, the keeping qualities of our Western nuts with plump, full kernels is proverbial, neither do we know anything about an earthy or bitter taste. But while we are able to speak in high terms of our trees and the fruiting qualities, we are handicapped in propagating them, as compared with the soft-wooded varieties, for it seems to be a law of nature that the choicer anything is, the more difficult does it become to multiply. The root system of the pecan being so unlike other nursery stock, we have practiced an entirely different method of growing them. Now we are sending out trees that are in keeping with the advanced improvement of other industries; in fact, we like them to come in competition with trees bought from elsewhere, and if the price is not quite so low, time soon proves which is the cheapest. Our trees live, they fruit, they are MODEL TREES FOR TRANSPLANTING, and we will venture the assertion that they can't be beat anywhere.



The San Saba River, as it passes through our grounds, showing an indigenous growth of Pecan Trees. (By courtesy the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

When Prof. Wm. A. Taylor, of the U. S. Pomological Dept. at Washington, visited our Nurseries, about the first thing he commented on was their sturdy growth. Not all of our 500 acres are suited to the growing of Pecans, still we have plenty for thoroughly testing each and every variety before sending out. Really, our grounds are an experimental station from which the purchaser gets the full benefit. Little satisfaction OR PROFIT is found in growing nuts on trees that set their fruit sparingly and only on the ends of long bare limbs, clinching the fruit so tight that the nut itself has to be pulled off by hand or hit, falling with the hull still intact. We have this sort growing fine, and could make a great

display ON PAPER, or for exhibition purposes would doubtless get a premium. The contrast of this is found in the varieties we offer, that set their fruit in the body of the tree, and if the trees are not too large, we go up there, using only an old broom handle to jar the limbs, when every child under it will scream and move out. Parties intending to buy trees should first make us a visit and see whether or not our trees merit the intrinsic value claimed. Sending money out of Texas for Pecan trees is about in keeping with sending it out for cotton, corn, peaches, melons, or anything else already growing here to perfection, and bear in mind the express charges before reaching Texas soil.

VARIETIES AND PRICES

(Seedling Trees I do not offer for sale.)

Up to this date we have been compelled to count close and cut some orders short. We are not TREE JOBBERS, but now we hope to fill all orders to the full demands. Your money will be returned for anything not of our OWN GROWING; and since our attention has been called to trees SOLD FOR FULL STOCK, budded 2, 3, and more feet above the ground, with but a few inches of bud wood proper, please note that no such work as this is sent out from our Nurseries. EVERY ONE IS A TREE. We claim there is but one way to do ANYTHING—the right way. Our achievements have been obtained only through close observations and work.

THE CREAM OF OUR HARDY WESTERN PECANS.

ALL OF FINE TEXTURE.

✓ **San Saba.** Originated on the San Saba river. A genuine paper shell, the FIRST IN QUALITY and giving the highest percentage of meat to the shell of any yet known. We don't recommend this for commercial planting. The shell is too thin to handle in sacks, neither is it quite large enough; but for home use, and filling private orders, holiday presents, etc., it can't be beat. From a Georgia catalogue we quote these words: "There may be a better Pecan than San Saba, but it has not yet been found." The late Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, bought a barrel of these nuts every year up to the time of his death.

Two and 3 year old trees, \$1.00 each.

✓ **Texas Prolific.** (Synonym: Sovereign.) See Colored Plate. This is a seedling from the many thousands planted from the above. In it we have gained a third on every point except reducing the thickness of the shell, a feature that could hardly be possible. Trees of this variety are so precocious as to begin bearing the second year from the bud. Nuts are large, shapely, a beautiful color, the kind that is attractive, fills up the barrels fast,

and stands on its own merits. This and the San Saba are the two most difficult of propagation yet known, and this is why we doubt the ability of other nurseries to cut on the price of the genuine.

The former price of \$2.50 is now reduced to \$1.50; 2 and 3 year old trees.

✓ **Colorado.** Originated in the immediate junction of the two rivers. Its vigor and form of growth makes it well suited to avenue planting. The nuts are fully up to the demands of a commercial nut. Occasionally there comes a year when cross pollinization proves a great benefit to ANY VARIETY. The male flower (or catkins) of this tree being ripe when the female blossoms of the San Saba and Texas Prolific are receptive, we recommend planting some of these with them.

Two and 3 year old trees, \$1.00.

✓ **San Marcos.** We have friends who are continually on the lookout for the best that grows on that river, but not till we made a visit to judge for ourselves did we propagate from a tree we thought of sufficient merit. Another fine addition to our native varieties, either for home use or commercial use.

Two and 3 year old trees, \$1.00.

✓ **Attwater.** No name was definitely decided on when Prof. Attwater made his visit; he thought we should propagate more from it, so we named it after him. Large, soft shell, and highly colored, but not quite so well filled as some.

Two and 3 year old trees, \$1.00.

✓ **Kincaid.** See Colored Plate. One that E. W. Kirkpatrick, of McKinney, admired so much while visiting our grounds. Few are better; but must have plenty of strong sunshine to set and mature the nuts.

Two and 3 year old trees, \$1.00.

✓ **Concho.** We have made several trips to the Concho country in search of something choice. We are propagating from only one. This is worthy of further testing.

Two and 3 year old trees, \$1.00.

Riverside. A facsimile of the Stuart, a coast variety that is everywhere catalogued, but being purely of Western production, is better suited to stand our dry atmosphere.

Two and 3 year old trees, \$1.00.

✓ **Longfellow.** In shape, the longest one yet found in this section; beautiful color and sure bearer; fills well.

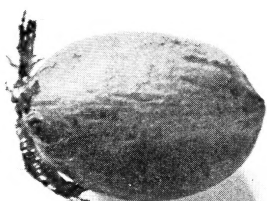
Two and 3 years old trees, \$1.00.

✓ **Early Red.** In this no complaint will be made by those who want the first of the season, either for home use or to sell.

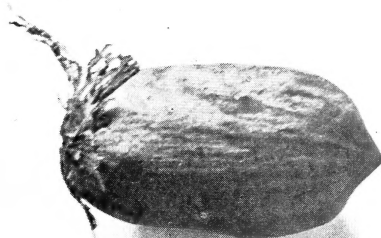
Two and 3 year old trees, \$1.00.

For larger and older trees than are here quoted, should we have them, the price would be the same, for we are always pleased for a chance to dispose of them.

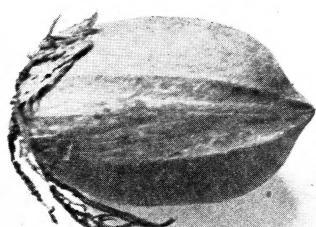
“Permanent success comes when the goods and the advertising correspond.”



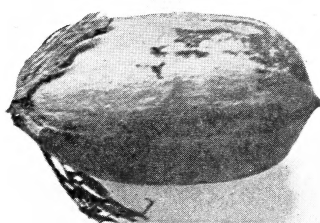
San Saba



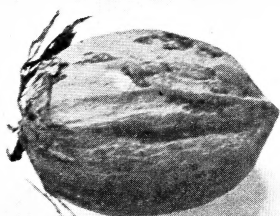
Texas Prolific



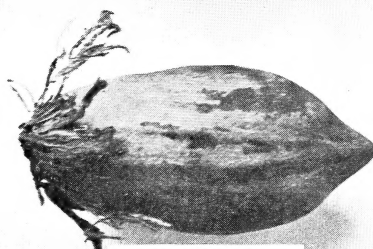
Kincaid



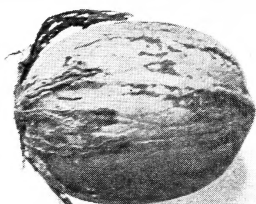
Attwater



San Marcos



Longfellow



Colorado



Riverside

OTHER VARIETIES

We have growing all the leading varieties quoted by other nurseries and will gladly furnish them grown on our hardy stock and SYSTEM OF ROOTS but the QUALITY of work we are sending out will not admit competing with the cheap stuff we see offered, and we are happy to say it has not yet been necessary.

If our friends will make a list of what they want, we will be pleased to tell them just what they can depend on.

SEED PECANS

These are not for sale at any price; the time, care, and attention necessary to hybridize seed pecans such as we use ourselves, places them beyond a market value; in fact, it would be impossible to build up our industry and sell them.

PRICES OF NUTS FOR EATING

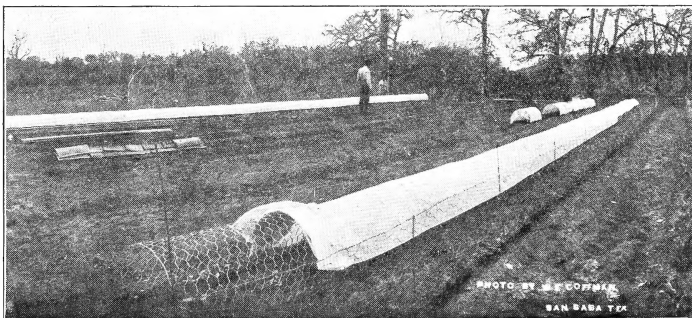
Although we have standing orders for most all of our crop, fluctuations in consumption, and production, admits quoting the price of what we are best supplied with. Variety, San Saba (see description), 35 cents a pound. One bushel usually weighs 32 pounds. The average pecan weighing 44 pounds, we are not situated to handle smaller orders than one bushel. Our shipments are almost exclusively in barrels.

SAMPLES AND MAIL ORDERS

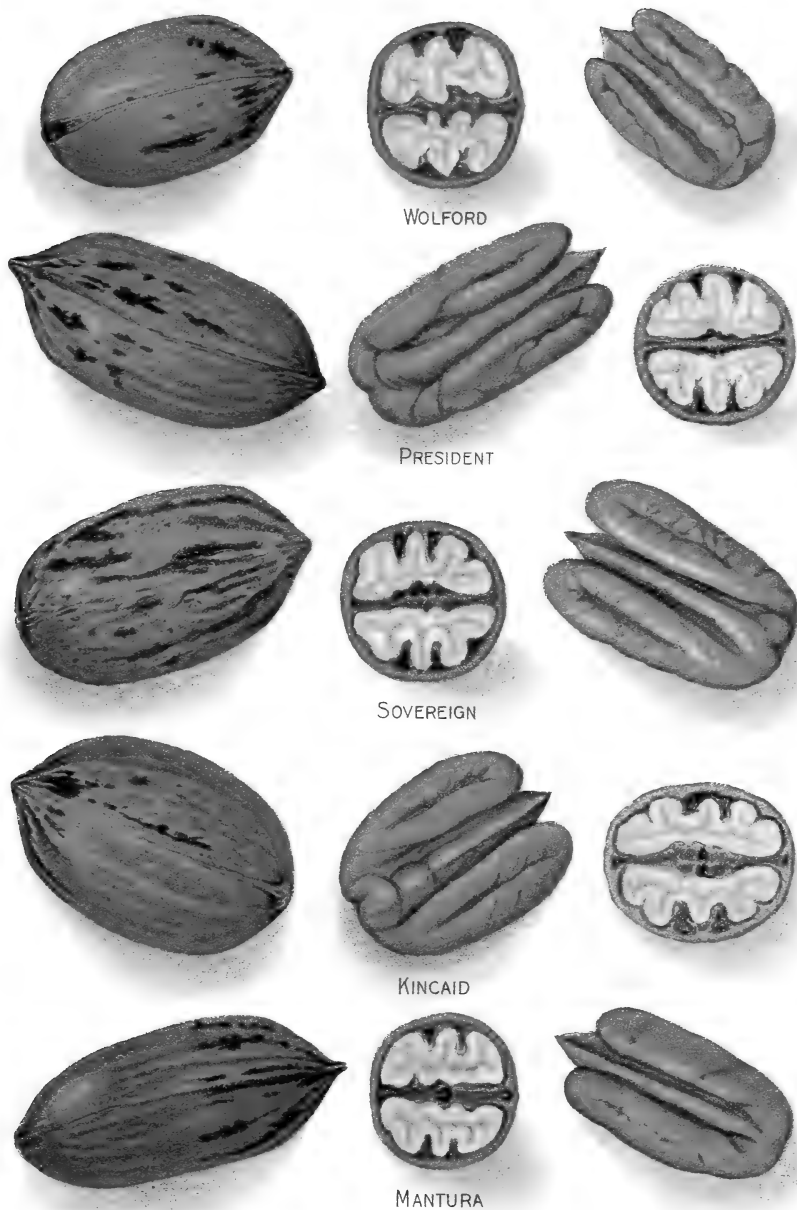
Until we are better able to solve the labor problem, we are COMPELLED to drop this part of our work.

SCIONS AND BUDS

Experience has proven that it does not pay to stop work in the short season we have here to hunt for suitable buds or scions, which also means a considerable waste of wood and sacrifice of the best nuts.



Shading our Newly Set Buds.

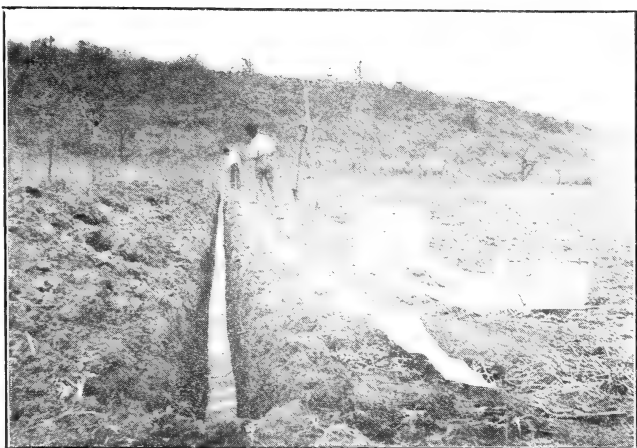


E. J. Schutt

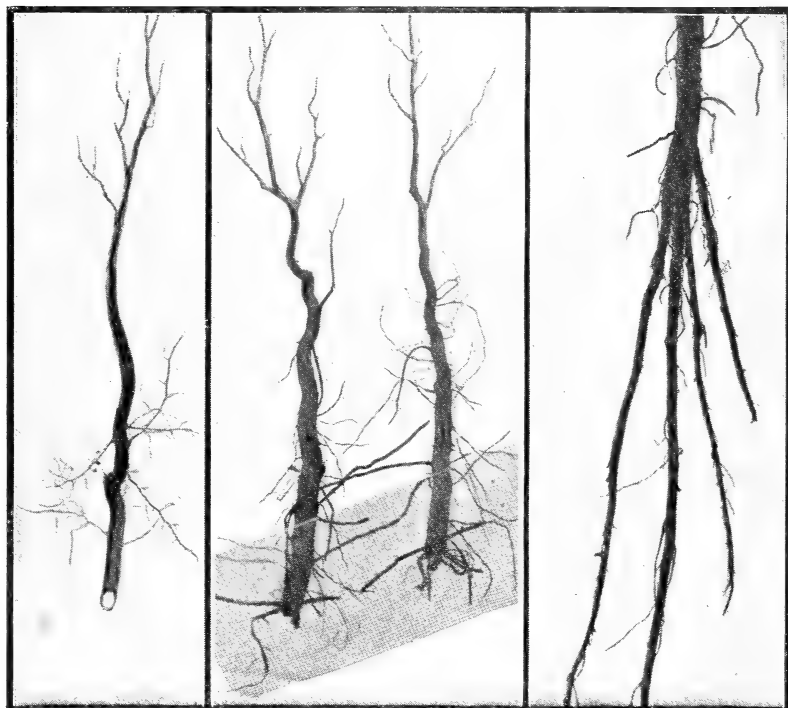
PECAN VARIETIES

The pecan may rightly be called the ONE ROOT TREE (the lateral roots being of minor importance); there is but one RIGHT WAY to grow it. This problem we have solved to PERFECTION.

Process invented by E. E. Risien, and Patented October 20, 1903.



Laying wire cloth in trenches preparatory to planting the seed nuts for stocks



1. The old way, the work of the tree digger that leaves more roots in the ground than are taken out. With the Pecan wounded or injured, roots heal slowly, so slowly that too often they dwindle and die. This feature we have entirely eliminated.
2. As grown in the Nursery before pulled up off the wire cloth. Every indentation made by the wire meshes produces *embryo roots*, the value of which cannot be explained on paper.
3. Formation of tap roots that at once push out from the *embryo roots* when removed from the wire.

The production of first-class trees is like the production of first-class anything else: some more trouble; some more extra expense. This

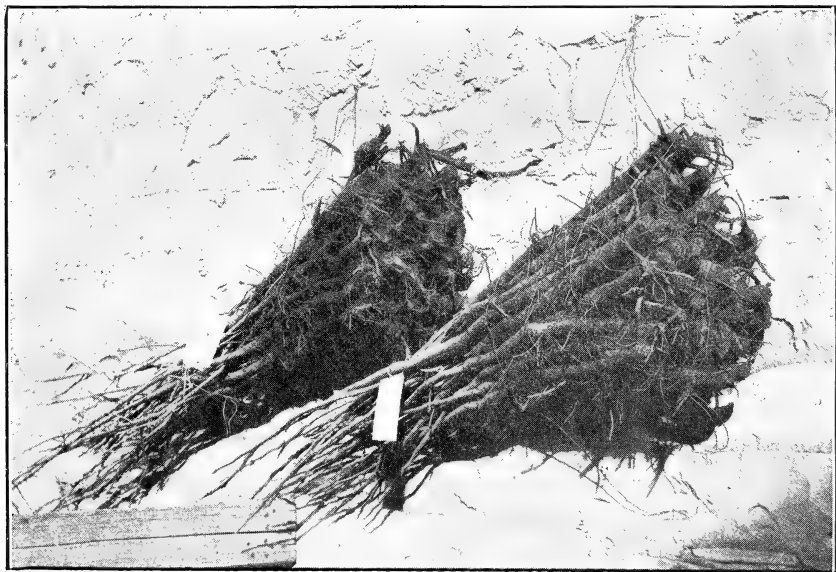


photo shows the kind of trees we are sending out. EVERY ONE IS A TREE. The tops are hanging down that the roots can be more plainly seen. To say that no pruning is needed, or has been needed, or will be needed, is greatly at variance with many writers on this subject, especially those who have the ability to write column after column and page after page. But these few words all can understand and REMEMBER it applies however only to trees bought from the West Texas Pecan Nurseries.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

Should it happen that conditions are not favorable to planting out right away, throw at once some water over them, and bury in a shady place. From the fact that Pecan roots are peculiarly susceptible to injury when exposed to the dry air, cloudy damp days are much to be preferred when planting. Anyway keep the roots well protected under damp material when planting. Pecan trees resent abuse and will not stand the rough handling and exposure of ordinary nursery stock.

PLANTING THE TREE

Because of our improved method, no root pruning of any kind is needed (or has been needed) and only the tops of some may be cut back to advantage. If possible plant when the ground is moist and will work up fine. Never plant when the ground is wet and soggy, as the soil will bake and retard the growth of the tree. In digging, place the top soil on one side of the hole, the subsoil on the other. The holes should be some broader than the roots, but not much deeper. Fill the hole with

water, and set the tree in while full. Then rake in the top soil but not rapidly enough for the roots to become tangled. The finest and best earth should be used first, so as to come in contact with the rootlets. See also that the tree is set but one or two inches deeper than before it was moved. The following day finish raking or shoveling in around the tree, soil to level the ground, at the same time tramping firmly with the feet. If a post auger is used to sink the holes, more care is needed to settle the earth back firmly. To do this work thoroughly, some judgment is needed, the more of it the better. No vegetation of any kind should be allowed to grow within 3 or 4 feet or more of the tree, anyway not until the tree has made sufficient growth to shade the ground and HOLD DOWN by its OWN INFLUENCE all undergrowth that may appear. In Western Texas we know but little about fertilizers. It's more a question of water and plenty of it, providing of course it is not stagnant water; hence irrigation, sub-irrigation, or land subject to overflows constitutes ideal locations. In fact, if the trees are annually submerged (Baptist not Methodist) for a few days, so much the better. To prove this statement we have but to observe the healthy growth of trees so located. Hot heads and wet feet is about the only secret to success.

SHIPPING FACILITIES

Lometa, on the Santa Fe, is our nearest shipping point, 16 miles. Sometimes we are a little slow, but we always get there. No extra charge is made for packing or delivering at the railroad F. O. B., after which they are at the risk of the purchaser. Orders for less than \$5.00 will be returned. Terms of payment: To unknown parties, cash; to reliable parties, one-half the cost with the order, unless by special agreement. Money orders on San Saba. Letters addressed to Rescue, Lampasas Co., reach us one day sooner than if sent to San Saba.

REFERENCES

Having lived here for thirty-five years, we are fairly well known, so can refer our patrons to any of the banks in the surrounding towns, namely: San Saba, Lometa, Lampasas, Goldthwaite, Brownwood, etc.

A PROTEST.

We must enter a protest against other parties using our name for advertising purposes. We are under no obligation to any one and the use of our name is wholly unauthorized.

**Agricultural and Mechanical College
College Station, Texas.**

I have just returned from a trip of inspection of my 100-acre pecan orchard and wish to express my appreciation of the trees I bought from you. Every one is growing fine. I have bought from Georgia, Florida and other places, so have learned something about buying pecan trees. I don't like their way of budding so high from the ground. The buds are set just right to be knocked off by the cultivator. And can you tell me why so many are still green, now the second year with no sign of growing? Enough are already dead to make them dear trees, notwithstanding they gave me a liberal discount. Life is too short to squander in nursing sickly trees or worthless varieties.

Robt. F. Smith.

Orangeburg, S. C.

Now that most all of the trees that I bought from you are fruiting I wish to increase my grove of San Saba and Texas Prolific varieties to 1000; to do this I will need 160 more trees, so save for me this number, preferring all Texas Prolific.

M. O. Dantzler.

**Palmer Fruit Company,
Bullard, Texas.**

All the trees I got from you are making such an elegant growth that I ask if you will kindly advise me about getting 500 for planting this fall. Your system of strangling the tap root instead of cutting it must be the cause of such a vigorous growth.

J. P. Twohig.

Rusk, Texas.

I regard the system of roots to the trees you sent me quite a discovery. Are they two or three year old trees?

Frank B. Guinn.

Floresville, Texas.

The seventy-eight pecan trees you sent me last January are making a fine growth, and I am pleased with your stock.

Rev. Peter P. Zarb.

Alpine, Texas.

Failing to get trees from you last year, I sent to—for 3 dozen. The tap roots were all cut I didn't save one, so hope you can save for me the coming winter this number.

W. T. Henderson.

Burnet, Texas

I have been offered 54 pecan trees of the Eastern varieties at my own price, but, in a case like this, the first cost don't count. So I herewith enclose you my check, full retail price, for this number.

Geo. C. Calvert.

We were captivated by what Mr. Risien revealed to us. We thought ourselves doubly repaid for our visit.—E. W. Kirkpatrick, in Farm and Ranch.

“We have been requested to reproduce the article by Mr. E. E. Risien on ‘Hybridizing Pecans,’ and do so in this issue. This article has attracted a great deal of attention and cannot be read too carefully. Mr. Risien is without a peer as a pecan expert and his opinion regarding any phase of the industry is worthy of consideration.”—Houston Post.

After visiting and seeing for myself I now regard the work you are doing to be of inestimable value. The breeding up of types of pecan trees so especially suited to the climatic condition of Western Texas, will be for you more lasting than any monument of stone.

T. V. Munson.

My Seedling Pecan Orchard.

For the benefit of those who will still contend that a large percentage of nuts planted come true to types, would state a few facts, and facts that any one at any time can see for themselves. In my seedling orchard of one thousand trees, and all from the one Mother Tree, San Saba, and which is still growing healthy and vigorous in the midst of them, not two of her children are alike, neither is one a counterpart of her, although all are growing approximately under the same conditions. Some of these trees show distinctively her peculiarity of foliage but the nuts prove to be entirely different, and where we find a tree whose nuts resemble nearest the Mother type, the foliage is not at all alike; then there are early and late bloomers. Observations of the bark, show some to be thick and scaly, while others are thin and smooth. In fruiting qualities they range from almost barren to my Texas Prolific, the most precocious of any yet found. Accompanied with all these variations, there are also many objectionable features that must be weeded out, or bred out, before we have so much as one of distinctive merit; *one* good enough to perpetuate by budding or grafting. And this is why I say that this work calls for fine discrimination and judgment.

Seedling Trees We Don't Offer for Sale.

The following lines, from one of our local papers, we thought good enough to copy: "In song and poetry the stately oak has been idealized as the monarch of the forest. In this country the clean, neat and strong form of the pecan proclaims it the aristocrat among trees. It is a little slow of growth, but never stops until it lifts its proud head above all other trees. Its symmetrical form, its graceful branches, its straight trunk, its graceful swaying, its foliage, make it a thing of Beauty. As a shade tree, an ornamental tree, it has few equals, and no superiors. Its long life teaches us the important lesson of preparing unspeakable pleasures for other generations.

"Its shade is not so dense as to wither out the grass, nor to breed disease. It is the cleanest tree that grows. Its stately appearance and graceful form, its long, well-formed branches swaying like ostrich plumes in a breeze, give it an attractiveness rarely found. Like all things designed for the beautiful, it has a useful purpose. It furnishes a fine crop of choicest nuts. It would seem far wiser to fill our yards and lawns with these trees rather than the Hackberry, or short-lived, broken china, or grass-destroying cedar. Nut trees about a home, in addition to their beauty and utility, are wonderfully dear to the heart of the small boy. They are some of the strong links that bind the erring hearts of youngsters to the dear old home. Ornament your home with these beautiful, useful, long-lived trees. Even if they are slow of growth, their long, useful life more than makes up the loss. A few pecan trees around every home will give additional fame to our county as "the home of the paper shell pecan."

Wanted

From the fact that our collection of Weeping trees for Ornamental purposes will never be complete without a Weeping Pecan, we will gladly pay the introducer \$10 a foot for some cuttings.

When you have finished a building or anything else of like nature, you immediately begin to see it decay on your hands. But when you have finished your plantation of trees, they are still arriving at greater degrees of perfection as long as you live.



